

The Honorable Thomas S. Zilly

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

SHERMAN PRUITT,

NO. 2:23-cv-01924-TSZ

Plaintiff,

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

V.

CITY OF EDMONDS, a municipality; VIVIAN OLSON and her marital community, an individual, and MIKE NELSON and his marital community, an individual,

Defendants.

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this agreement is consistent with LCR 26(c). It does not confer blanket protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery, the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles, and it does not presumptively entitle parties to file confidential information under seal.

**STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 1
(NO. 2:23-cv-01924-TSZ)**

Williams, Kastner & Gibbs PLLC
601 Union Street, Suite 4100
Seattle, Washington 98101-2380
(206) 628-6600

1 2. "CONFIDENTIAL" MATERIAL

2 "Confidential" material shall include the following documents and tangible things
 3 produced or otherwise exchanged: (1) Job Applications and Supporting Materials for Plaintiff and
 4 Third Parties; (2) Confidential Personnel Files; (3) Medical and Counseling Records; (4) Sensitive
 5 Personal and Financial Information.

6 3. SCOPE

7 The protections conferred by this agreement cover not only confidential material (as
 8 defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from confidential material; (2)
 9 all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of confidential material; and (3) any testimony,
 10 conversations, or presentations by parties or their counsel that might reveal confidential material.

11 However, the protections conferred by this agreement do not cover information that is in
 12 the public domain or becomes part of the public domain through trial or otherwise.

13 4. ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

14 4.1 Basic Principles. A receiving party may use confidential material that is disclosed
 15 or produced by another party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,
 16 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Confidential material may be disclosed only to the
 17 categories of persons and under the conditions described in this agreement. Confidential material
 18 must be stored and maintained by a receiving party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures
 19 that access is limited to the persons authorized under this agreement.

20 4.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered
 21 by the court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may disclose any
 22 confidential material only to:

23 (a) the receiving party's counsel of record in this action, as well as employees
 24 of counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

5 (c) experts and consultants to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this
6 litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

12 (f) during their depositions and witness interviews, witnesses in the action to
13 whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and
14 Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the designating party or ordered
15 by the court. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal
16 confidential material must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to
17 anyone except as permitted under this agreement;

18 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a
19 custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

20 | (h) Plaintiff.

21 4.3 Filing Confidential Material. Before filing confidential material or discussing or
22 referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall confer with the designating party,
23 in accordance with Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(A), to determine whether the designating party will
24 remove the confidential designation, whether the document can be redacted, or whether a motion
25 to seal or stipulation and proposed order is warranted. During the meet and confer process, the

1 designating party must identify the basis for sealing the specific confidential information at issue,
 2 and the filing party shall include this basis in its motion to seal, along with any objection to sealing
 3 the information at issue. Local Civil Rule 5(g) sets forth the procedures that must be followed and
 4 the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material
 5 under seal. A party who seeks to maintain the confidentiality of its information must satisfy the
 6 requirements of Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(B), even if it is not the party filing the motion to seal.
 7 Failure to satisfy this requirement will result in the motion to seal being denied, in accordance with
 8 the strong presumption of public access to the Court's files.

9 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

10 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each party
 11 or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this agreement must take
 12 care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate
 13 standards. The designating party must designate for protection only those parts of material,
 14 documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify, so that other portions of the
 15 material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept
 16 unjustifiably within the ambit of this agreement.

17 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are
 18 shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to
 19 unnecessarily encumber or delay the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses
 20 and burdens on other parties) expose the designating party to sanctions.

21 If it comes to a designating party's attention that information or items that it designated for
 22 protection do not qualify for protection, the designating party must promptly notify all other parties
 23 that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

24 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this
 25 agreement (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(b) below), or as otherwise stipulated or
 26

1 ordered, disclosure or discovery material that qualifies for protection under this agreement must
 2 be clearly so designated before or when the material is disclosed or produced.

3 (a) Information in documentary form: (e.g., paper or electronic documents and
 4 deposition exhibits, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings),
 5 the designating party must affix the word “CONFIDENTIAL” to each page that contains
 6 confidential material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection,
 7 the producing party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate
 8 markings in the margins).

9 (b) Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial proceedings: the parties
 10 and any participating non-parties must identify on the record, during the deposition or other pretrial
 11 proceeding, all protected testimony, without prejudice to their right to so designate other testimony
 12 after reviewing the transcript. Any party or non-party may, within fifteen days after receiving the
 13 transcript of the deposition or other pretrial proceeding, designate portions of the transcript, or
 14 exhibits thereto, as confidential. If a party or non-party desires to protect confidential information
 15 at trial, the issue should be addressed during the pre-trial conference.

16 (c) Other tangible items: the producing party must affix in a prominent place
 17 on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the word
 18 “CONFIDENTIAL.” If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection,
 19 the producing party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

20 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to
 21 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the designating party’s
 22 right to secure protection under this agreement for such material. Upon timely correction of a
 23 designation, the receiving party must make reasonable efforts to ensure that the material is treated
 24 in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

25 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

26
 STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 5
 (NO. 2:23-cv-01924-TSZ)

Williams, Kastner & Gibbs PLLC
 601 Union Street, Suite 4100
 Seattle, Washington 98101-2380
 (206) 628-6600

1 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any party or non-party may challenge a designation of
 2 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a designating party's confidentiality
 3 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic
 4 burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a party does not waive its right to
 5 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the
 6 original designation is disclosed.

7 6.2 Meet and Confer. The parties must make every attempt to resolve any dispute
 8 regarding confidential designations without court involvement. Any motion regarding confidential
 9 designations or for a protective order must include a certification, in the motion or in a declaration
 10 or affidavit, that the movant has engaged in a good faith meet and confer conference with other
 11 affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action. The certification must list
 12 the date, manner, and participants to the conference. A good faith effort to confer requires a face-
 13 to-face meeting or a telephone conference.

14 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the parties cannot resolve a challenge without court
 15 intervention, the designating party may file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Local
 16 Civil Rule 7 (and in compliance with Local Civil Rule 5(g), if applicable). The burden of
 17 persuasion in any such motion shall be on the designating party. Frivolous challenges, and those
 18 made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on
 19 other parties) may expose the challenging party to sanctions. All parties shall continue to maintain
 20 the material in question as confidential until the court rules on the challenge.

21 7. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER
 22 LITIGATION

23 If a party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels
 24 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL," that party
 25 must:

26
 STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 6
 (NO. 2:23-cv-01924-TSZ)

Williams, Kastner & Gibbs PLLC
 601 Union Street, Suite 4100
 Seattle, Washington 98101-2380
 (206) 628-6600

(a) promptly notify the designating party in writing and include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

(b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this agreement. Such notification shall include a copy of this agreement; and

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the designating party whose confidential material may be affected.

8. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a receiving party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed confidential material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this agreement, the receiving party must immediately (a) notify in writing the designating party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the protected material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this agreement, and (d) request that such person or persons execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

9. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a producing party gives notice to receiving parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the receiving parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order or agreement that provides for production without prior privilege review. The parties agree to the entry of a non-waiver order under Fed. R. Evid. 502(d) as set forth herein.

10. NON TERMINATION AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS

1 Within 60 days after the termination of this action, including all appeals, each receiving
2 party must return all confidential material to the producing party, including all copies, extracts and
3 summaries thereof. Alternatively, the parties may agree upon appropriate methods of destruction.

4 Notwithstanding this provision, counsel are entitled to retain one archival copy of all
5 documents filed with the court, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, correspondence,
6 deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work
7 product, even if such materials contain confidential material.

8 The confidentiality obligations imposed by this agreement shall remain in effect until a
9 designating party agrees otherwise in writing or a court orders otherwise.

10 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

11 DATED: 6/11/24

s/ Jay Corker Free
Beth Barrett Bloom, WSBA #31702
Jay Corker Free, WSBA #51393
Bloom Law PLLC
3827-C South Edmunds Street
Seattle, WA 98118
Phone: (206) 323-0409
Email: bbloom@bloomlawllc.com
jfree@bloomlawllc.com
bkidd@bloomlawllc.com
mashcraft@bloomlawllc.com

18 Attorneys for Plaintiff

19 DATED: 6/11/24

s/ Gregory E. Jackson
Gregory E. Jackson, WSBA #17541
Jackson & Nicholson, P.S.
900 SW 16th Street, Suite 215
Renton, WA 98057
Phone: (206) 582-6001
Email: greg@jnseattle.com
jenny@jnseattle.com

24 Attorneys for Defendant Olson

25 STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 8
26 (NO. 2:23-cv-01924-TSZ)

Williams, Kastner & Gibbs PLLC
601 Union Street, Suite 4100
Seattle, Washington 98101-2380
(206) 628-6600

1 DATED: 6/11/24

s/Jessie L. Harris
Jessie L. Harris, WSBA #29399
Williams, Kastner & Gibbs PLLC
601 Union Street, Suite 4100
Seattle, WA 98101-2380
Phone: (206) 628-6600
Email: jharris@williamskastner.com

5
6 Attorneys for Defendants City of Edmonds and
7
8 Nelson
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 9
(NO. 2:23-cv-01924-TSZ)

Williams, Kastner & Gibbs PLLC
601 Union Street, Suite 4100
Seattle, Washington 98101-2380
(206) 628-6600

1 PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED
2

3 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502(d), the production of any
4 documents, electronically stored information (ESI) or information, whether inadvertent or
5 otherwise, in this proceeding shall not, for the purposes of this proceeding or any other federal or
6 state proceeding, constitute a waiver by the producing party of any privilege applicable to those
7 documents, including the attorney-client privilege, attorney work-product protection, or any other
8 privilege or protection recognized by law. This Order shall be interpreted to provide the maximum
9 protection allowed by Fed. R. Evid. 502(d). The provisions of Fed. R. Evid. 502(b) do not apply.
10 Nothing contained herein is intended to or shall serve to limit a party's right to conduct a review
11 of documents, ESI or information (including metadata) for relevance, responsiveness and/or
12 segregation of privileged and/or protected information before production. Information produced
13 in discovery that is protected as privileged or work product shall be immediately returned to the
producing party.

14 DATED: June 14, 2024
15

16 
17

18 Thomas S. Zilly
United States District Judge
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26

EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], of _____ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington on June ____, in the case of _____ . *Pruitt v. City of Edmonds, et al.*, No. 2:23-cv-01924-TSZ. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

Date:

City and State where sworn and signed:

Printed name:

Signature:

**STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 11
(NO. 2:23-cv-01924-TSZ)**

Williams, Kastner & Gibbs PLLC
601 Union Street, Suite 4100
Seattle, Washington 98101-2380
(206) 628-6600